FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XV, No. 745 Feb. 3-9, 1955

Week in Headlines

International

Bulganin replaced Malenkov in shift of USSR Premiers believed engineered by Khrushchev; new policy declaration stressed heavy industry, claimed Soviet lead in H-bomb race; Russian military budget increased.

Red China rejected bid to UN talks on Formosa truce.

Natl. Chinese began evacuation of Tachens under U.S. protection.

Mendès-France Cabt. fell.

United States

AFL & CIO agreed to merge under leadership of AFL Pres. Geo. Meany.

Pres. Eisenhower proposed 3-yr. $7 billion school-building program.

SEC approved Dixon-Yates financing plan.

Congress extended GI schooling.

WORLD AFFAIRS

USSR

Soviets Replace Malenkov

Bulganin, Khrushchev Rule

The Soviet Govt. removed Georgi M. Malenkov from the Premiership Feb. 8 and renounced his policy of stressing consumer rather than heavy industry. It also told the U.S. that American atomic military strength was "behind" that of the USSR and demanded that the West abandon its "aggressive" plan to rearm West Germany.

MALENKOV

Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, 59, was advanced from Defense Min. to Premier. Indications in Moscow were that Nikita S. Khrushchev, 60, First Secy. of the Communist Party's Central Com., had emerged as the USSR's strongest political figure. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, 59, previously Bulganin's First Deputy, was named Defense Min. Feb. 9. [See p. 42A3]

Malenkov, 59, who succeeded the late Joseph Stalin as Premier Mar. 6, 1953, resigned on grounds that his "inexperience" in dealing with local problems had caused his regime to fail in economic affairs. Malenkov was named Dep. Premier Feb. 9 and assigned the Ministry of Power Stations, which had charge of a major electrification program in the USSR.

Malenkov Quits

The Cabt. changes were announced to & approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) meeting in Moscow. They apparently took most members of that body by surprise.

Chrmn. Alexander Volkov of the Council of the Union (upper house) opened the session Feb. 8 by reading a statement by Malenkov in which the latter made a "request to be relieved from the post of chairman [Premier] of the USSR Council of Ministers [Cabt.]." Malenkov confessed his "guilt & responsibility" for "the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has arisen in agriculture." He attributed this to his "insufficient experience in local work (&) guidance of individual branches of national economy." He indorsed a newly-approved CP plan for building up agriculture "on the only correct foundation: the further development by every means of heavy industry." This, he said, would "create the necessary conditions for a real upsurge in the production of all essential commodities for popular consumption."

Malenkov predicted that "bourgeois hysterical viragos" would make "slanderous inventions" about his withdrawal as Premier. He said he would remain in the Govt. & "perform in the most conscientious manner" a new duty to be assigned him. He remained a member of the Presidium of the CP Central Com. [See p. 42A3]

Malenkov's resignation was accepted without dissent by an immediate vote (show of hands) of the 1,300-member Supreme Soviet.

Khrushchev Names Bulganin

The Parliament then took a recess, after which Khrushchev announced to a 2d session Feb. 8 that Defense Min.

BULGANIN

KHRUSHCHEV

Bulganin was the unanimous choice of the CP Central Com. & Cabt. to become Premier. Bulganin's election was approved by Parliament without dissent on a show-of-hands vote. [See p. 42F2]

Khrushchev Takes First Place

Khrushchev apparently took over first place in the order of entry & seating of Soviet leaders at official functions. He led their procession to the stage of the Parliament hall for the session in which Malenkov resigned. Malenkov was permitted to lead the entry & acknowledge applause at the later session for Bulganin's installation as Premier. But Khrushchev occupied the central front-row seat of leadership and received a long ovation when he nominated Bulganin. [See p. 42B1]

Molotov Claims H-Bomb Lead

Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov then delivered a 2½-hr. speech on foreign policy to the Supreme Soviet Feb. 8 in which he declared that Russia led the U.S. in the H-bomb race and was prepared to win an atomic war brought on by American "aggressors." Molotov said:

H-Bomb Superiority— "U.S. aggressive circles (recently) supposed that they possessed the undoubted monopoly of the atomic weapon" & that the USSR would need 10-15 yrs. after World War II to produce an A-weapon. But Russian scientists "achieved within a short time results which testify to the exceptional possibilities of the Soviet state. The matter has progressed so far that in the production of the hydrogen weapon the Soviet people have achieved such a success that it is not the Soviet Union but the U.S.A. which is in the position of laggard." [See p. 10D2]

Atomic War's Effects—In a "new world war . . . what will perish will not be world civilization, however much it may suffer from new aggression. But it will be that rotten [non-Communist] social system [of Western-bloc nations] with its imperialist basis . . . that will perish."

Peaceful Atomic Power—"We propose to the U.S. to compete not in the manufacture of atomic weapons but in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes." [See p. 42E2]

Formosa— Formosa & the Pescadores "are undoubted Chinese territory" as "admitted in the Cairo declaration of 1953" but "have now been seized by the U.S.A. who maintain there . . . the criminal gang of Chiang Kai-shek." The U.S. was threatening "war with the Chinese people who are protecting their rights to these islands" & intervening in "an

REFERENCES In brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Facts on Key Men in Soviet Govt. Shakeup

MARSHAL NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH BULGANIN, new Premier (Chrmn. of Council of Ministers). Born June 11, 1895 in Nizhni-Novgorod (now Gorki) of middle-class family. Joined CP 1917 shortly before Red revolution. Secret policeman 1918-22, then shifted to state economic work. Became mgr. of USSR's main electrical equipment plant 1927; Moscow Mayor 1931-37; USSR Dep. Premier & State Bank Bd. Chrmn. 1937-41; a top political officer in Army during World War II; Politburo member 1946; full marshal & Vice Premier & Defense Min. 1947; Army operations chief for Europe 1949; again Defense Min. since Mar. 6, 1953. Goateed, softspoken, known for diplomatic & political skill & "civilian" manner.

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, Secy. Gen. of All-Union Communist Party Central Com. since Sept. 1953. Born 1894 in Kursk, son of miner. Shepherd, miner, mill worker in youth. Joined CP & fought as revolutionist 1918. Returned to mine 1920 but good record as student in industrial school won him assignment to Moscow industrial academy. Became CP organizer in Ukraine & protege of Ukrainian CP chief Lazar Kaganovich (now a Soviet First Dep. Premier). Ukrainian CP first secy. 1938-49. Made a Soviet CP Central Com. secy. in Moscow by Stalin 1949. Bald, stocky, amiable & talkative.

GEORGI MAXIMILIANOVICH MALENKOV, demoted to Deputy Premier & Power Stations Min. Born Jan. 8, 1902 in Orenburg (now Chkalov) of moderately wealthy family. Red Army volunteer in revolution, CP member since 1920. Said to have served in 1920s as Stalin's private secy. Rose in CP Hq. posts in Moscow during 1930s to secretaryship by 1939, chief of Secratariat after World War II & director of rebuilding of areas devastated by Nazis. Succeeded Stalin as Premier. [See biog. Vol. XIII, p. 74J]

MARSHAL GEORGI K. ZHUKOV, new Defense Min. Born 1896 in Asadako-Zavodski, peasant village near Moscow. Apprenticed to Moscow furrier at age 11. Won decorations for bravery as Czarist Army draftee World War I. Joined Red Army & CP after 1917 revolution, attended military academy & became career cavalry officer. Soviet representative in Spain during Spanish Civil War, Outer Mongolia comdr. vs. Japanese & a Finnish War comdr. 1939. Soviet Chief of Staff 1941 credited with repelling Nazi drives on Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad. Commander of Soviet army that drove to & captured Berlin; friendly with Gen. Eisenhower during early postwar Allied occupation of Berlin. Assigned to obscure commands in Odessa & Urals 1946-53. Recalled after Stalin's death in 1953 to become Dep. Defense Min. under Bulganin. [See Vol. XIII, p. 74F]

internal affair of China." The U.S. must "withdraw all its armed forces" from the Formosa area before "peace will prevail."

China in UN—"The position that the Chinese People's Republic's lawful rights have not been restored in the UN because of the resistance of the U.S.A. can no longer be tolerated."

German Rearmament—The current WEU plan for West German rearmament, like the rejected EDC, would "open the gates to the revival of German militarism in West Germany" & include German forces "in aggressive military groupings of the Western states." This "would render it impossible, for a long period, to re-establish Germany's unity." "All the statements . . . that the ratification of the Paris agreements would allegedly not hinder fruitful negotiations on the restoration of Germany's unity . . . mislead (&) deceive . . ."

U.S.-Soviet Rivalry—"The aggressive nature of America's foreign policy is absolutely clear. The struggle of 2 opposite courses of foreign policy is developing." Russia's "peaceful" policy "meets with increasing mighty support in the democratic [Communist] camp & among democratic sections of the population in all countries." America's policy was "based on the creation of new aggressive military blocs (&) open propaganda & preparation for an atomic war . . ." [See p. 33G3]

Warns World Parliaments

The Soviet Parliament Feb. 9 voted indorsement of Molotov's foreign policy review and passed a declaration warning all national Parliaments in the world that Europe "could become the arena of a new war" if West Germany were rearmed. The declaration was introduced by Moscow *Pravda* editor D. P. Shepilov, Forgn. Affairs Com. chairman of the USSR Council of Nationalities (lower house). It invited other Parliaments to help put through a program to check the "arms race of the [U.S.] imperialists" by banning all atomic weapons, adopting a universal plan of collective security and observing the principles of "peaceful coexistence" & "nonintervention in the internal affairs" of other countries.

The Supreme Soviet also approved Feb. 9 a proposal that legislators of various countries exchange visits to promote "peace." [See p. 2D3]

Bulganin, Konev Speak

Bulganin said Feb. 9 in his inaugural address to Parliament as Premier that U.S. policy toward Russia based on "the so-called 'position of strength'" was to blame for tension between the 2 countries. He said: "those lunatics who are brandishing atomic weapons & calling for atomic war must be called to order"; "the Chinese people receive much support from our people" in resisting U.S. efforts "to conquer Taiwan [Formosa]"; the USSR must build up heavy industry as "the basis of all our economy." (The CP had announced Feb. 2 new emphasis on heavy industry to build up the "natl. economy" & "defense.") [See pp. 41D2, 38D2]

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, a World War II hero & recently a military & political leader in Ukraine, told Parliament Feb. 9 that "the Soviet armed forces have at their disposal all kinds of weapons* for the complete defeat of the aggressors." [See Vol. XIII, p. 429E3]

Zhukov, Malenkov Get Posts

Bulganin nominated Zhukov as Defense Min. & Malenkov as Dep. Premier & Power Stations Min. and both were indorsed by Parliament Feb. 9 [see biogs. left]. A S. Pavlenko was dismissed as Power Stations Min. to make way for Malenkov. [See p. 41E1]

Soviets Increase Arms Budget

The Soviet Union's 1955 budget as adopted by the Supreme Soviet Feb. 7 listed prospective revenue as 590,192,000,000 rubles ($147,548,000,000) and expenditure of 563,482,000,000 rubles ($140,870,500,000) as against 562.8 billion rubles in 1954. Major budget items & comparison percentagewise with 1954: defense—112.1 billion rubles or $28 billion at the USSR's official rate of $1 to 4 rubles (12% more†; heavy industry—163.3 billion rubles (23% more); light industry—26 billion rubles (29% less); agriculture—65.2 billion rubles (12% less). [See Vol. XIV, p. 278A2]

(State Security chiefs [counter espionage agents] of the various Soviet republics were given cabinet rank under a decree ratified by Parliament Feb. 7. Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov was named chairman of the entire Soviet Com. of State Security.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 106F1]

Reaction to Developments

Opinion most often expressed by Western leaders & observers seeking to interpret the change in Soviet leadership: developments indicated a new armaments production drive & a trend back to the "tough" policy practiced by Stalin after World War II & modified by post-Stalin "peace offensives." Among other speculations: the Russians actually were launching a new kind of "peace offensive"; they were concerned primarily with internal economic difficulties, particularly a lag in agriculture production.

Eisenhower Skeptical

Pres. Eisenhower said in his news conference Feb. 9: effect of new Russian developments on the rest of the world "won't be apparent for some time" and the U.S. must remain

*France-Soir (Paris) reported Feb. 5 that 4 atomic explosions were set off in the USSR Sept.-Nov. 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 355F2] †Pres. Eisenhower had requested a U.S. defense budget of $34 million for fiscal 1956. Accurate comparison of the U.S. & Soviet defense budgets was said to be impossible because of many Soviet defense-connected expenditures not listed in its military budget. [See Vol. XIV, p. 142F1; Vol. XII, 78N]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

feat but I believe it is not worth while speculating on." However, he said, the H-bomb's threat to civilization was "so serious that intelligent people ought to forgo a great many lesser ambitions to achieve an understanding . . . to be obeyed by all parties concerned—which means there must be some kind of inspection service where all the world could trust it."

The President commented that the Soviet Govt. shakeup "does express dissatisfaction with what has been going on internally." He said there was hopeful speculation, although no actual evidence, that Russia's hold on Red China & its European satellites was weakening.

The President confirmed at his news conference that he had, on instruction from the U.S. Govt., invited Zhukov to fly to the U.S. in the Eisenhower plane for a post-World War II visit in 1946. He would not renew the invitation now without consulting with his advisers and it would be "a remarkable thing at the present state of affairs," the President told the reporters. He said he had found Zhukov an able military commander with whom he succeeded in "getting along . . . on a number of local problems" when both were Occupation commanders in Germany. Zhukov, interviewed in Moscow Feb. 7 by U.S. publisher William Randolph Hearst Jr., had recalled the 1946 invitation from Eisenhower and said the time now was not right for him to accept a renewal of it. [See Vol. VI, p. 311G]

Other comment Feb. 8 on the USSR's change in Premiers & policies:

United States— State Secy. John Foster Dulles: It confirmed his belief recently that there was internal trouble in the USSR [see p. 9D2]. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson: it was "just another ripple" & would provoke no change in U.S. defense planning [see pp. 37D2, 25G2]. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), Senate Forgn. Affairs Com. specialist on Southeast Asia: it might mean "stepped up" Soviet interest in Asian affairs [see p. 18F1]. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. minority leader: it showed that the world "cannot rely on the so-called peaceful coexistence theme formerly emphasized" by Malenkov's regime. [See pp. 5B3, 2C3]

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman: "I don't think we can get anything but good out of it." [See Vol. XIV, p. 418A1] Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, ex-Amb. to Russia & ex-State Undersecy.: "It certainly doesn't mean that relations with the Soviets are going to be any easier." [See Vol. XIV, p. 277A2] Ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan: the Premiership was not Russia's top office & there was "no evidence that Khrushchev is not the top dog in the party." [See Vol. XIV, p. 90D1] N.Y. Gov. W. Averill Harriman, ex-Amb. to Russia: "It now appears that the Kremlin is returning to the Stalin policy of developing heavy industry & armament at the expense of consumer goods." [See Vol. XIV, p. 409D1] Alexander Kerensky of New York, Russian Soc. Dem. Premier in 1917: the new Soviet regime might persuade Red China to be "more cautious" & "I do not think the likelihood of war is increased." [See Vol. XIII, p. 75J] N. Y. *Daily Worker* (Feb. 9): the USSR would continue its "peace policy" & efforts "to settle matters through talk at the conference table." Ex-CP leader Earl Browder: he was stumped. [See p. 15C3]

West Europe— Diplomats & editorialists in London generally interpreted Malenkov's dismissal as meaning the end of the Soviet "coexistence" campaign. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who recalled Khrushchev's recent denial of a rift with Malenkov's ouster proved the futility of believing "what these people say." [See p. 34D3; Vol. XIV, 429G2] Raymond Triboulet, spokesmen for the Gaulists in the French Natl. Assembly, was said to have told the "very Premier-designate Antoine Pinay that grave" turn of events in Russia called for East-West talks before the pacts on West German rearmament were ratified. [See p. 46C3]; Vol. XIV, 429C2]

FAR EAST

Reds Shun Formosa Talks

Red China sent the UN a refusal Feb. 3 of its invitation to attend Security Council discussions of the Formosa Strait warfare except on this condition: Natl. China's representative must be "driven out from the Security Council" & the Communist Govt. given China's seat.

Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai notified UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld that the Reds then would take part in a Security Council discussion of U.S. "acts of aggression" in the Formosa area. Chou contended that Formosa & the Pescadores were Chinese territory and that U.S. aid to the Nationalists in holding them was "intervention in China's internal affairs." Chou demanded that the Security Council "condemn the U.S. for its acts of aggression against China." He declared also that Security Council actions taken with the Nationalists representing China were "null & void." He said his regime would support all "genuine international efforts to ease & eliminate the tension" over China.

The U.S. State Dept. said Feb. 3 that Peiping's "abrupt rejection" of the Security Council's invitation was a "further flouting of the UN." "It is for the Security Council . . . to consider this rejection," the Dept. said.

Reports Feb. 2-7 said Russia had proposed through contacts with Britain & India a non-UN conference on a cease-fire for China's off-mainland area. U.S. & British Commonwealth leaders were said Feb. 7-8 to have rejected such a plan although the Commonwealth group sought to arrange an unwritten off-mainland truce.

(Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended a conference in London Feb. 8 with a declaration that their 9 nations never would "embark upon aggression." All except India & Ceylon joined in a statement saying they must maintain "closest association with the U.S. in all defense matters.") [See p. 1C-G2]

British Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden said Feb. 4 that the islands off mainland China "undoubtedly" should be ruled by the Red Chinese Govt. But he warned that any Red attempt to take them by force would endanger world peace. [See p. 33D3]

Tachens Exodus Begins

The U.S. announced Feb. 5 that the Natl. Chinese Govt. had decided to "redeploy its forces from the Tachens" and asked that U.S. forces cover withdrawal of troops & civilians from the islands (200 mi. north of Formosa near the mainland). The Natl. Govt., which was said to have agreed reluctantly to the move, announced Feb. 7 it was decided upon "to strengthen the defense of other important islands such as Quemoy, Matsu, etc." with the Tachens' troops. Landing craft of a U.S. 7th Fleet task force took 17,127 civilians off the Tachens & nearby islands Feb. 6-8 without Red Chinese attempts to intervene. Departure of about 25,000 soldiers & guerrillas began Feb. 10. Emplacements & homes were destroyed. 1,601 civilians & some Natl. guerrillas arrived at Keelung, Formosa Feb. 10 from the Yushan Islands (35 miles n.e. of the Tachens) & Penshan Island (32 miles s.w.). [See p. 34G2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Offers Schools Program

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 8 to enact a 3-yr. emergency school construction program costing $7 billion. He stressed that the program was "for the purpose of meeting the emergency only . . . pending the results of the nationwide conferences" which the White House had called to find a long-term solution to the problem of insufficient schools.

The emergency federal aid recommended was to consist of about $900 million in loans & about $220 million in grants. [See pp. 27F3, 11F2]

The President reported a "deficit of more than 300,000 classrooms." In addition, he said, "thousands" became unusable annually and had to be replaced and "at least 50,000" others must be built each year "to keep up with the mounting enrollments."

Mr. Eisenhower noted that about 60,000 new classrooms were being built this school year and that capital outlays for public school construction would total a record $2 billion. More than $7 billion in new construction during the past 5 years "has provided new classrooms for 6,750,000 pupils" at a time when "more than 5½ million additional children enrolled," he said. "Thus the rate

of construction has more than kept pace with mounting enrollment" but had cut the deficit "only slightly."

Federal Aid Recommended

The President urged legislation for these 4 parts of his program:

(1) Appropriation of $750 million for 3 years so that the Fed. Govt., cooperating with the states, could buy "school bonds issued by local communities which are handicapped in selling bonds at a reasonable interest rate [not over 3⅛%]."

(2) Federal participation with the states in establishing & maintaining the initial reserve funds needed by state school building agencies in borrowing money. [Federal share, according to the White House: $150 million, which would be repaid.] The state agencies, borrowing "through customary investment channels," would build schools for lease to local school districts, which would pay rent and take title to the schools after the rental had paid all costs. The plan was intended to provide $6 billion worth of new schools in 3 years and to take care of school districts which "cannot borrow to build schools because of restrictive debt limits."

(3) A $200 million appropriation for 3 years of grants-in-aid shared by the Fed. Govt. & the states. The grants would enable school districts with "proved need & proved lack of local income" to get schools under one of the above 2 proposals.

(4) Authorization of $20 million in 3 years, with a $5 million appropriation the first year, for the Fed. Govt. to "furnish ½ of the administrative costs of [long-term] state programs . . . designed to overcome obstacles to local financing or to provide additional state aid to local school districts."

Congressional Action

Republican leaders lauded the program. Admin. bills to implement it were introduced Feb. 8 by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) & Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.).

But Democrats assailed the program as inadequate. Chrmn. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W.V.) of the House Education Subcom. called it "a temporary makeshift that will not solve the problem." He reported an $11.2 billion "backlog of needed school construction" with state & local resources adequate to "supply only $6.7 billion of it." He insisted that "nothing short of $1 billion a year [of federal aid] over the next 6 years is adequate."

Chrmn. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) of the Senate Education & Labor Com. said the President seemed "to offer interminable delay on the one hand or a meager dole on the other." He urged federal grants of $500 million a year for 2 years.

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 4 resubmitted Trevor Gardner's nomination as Asst. AF Secy. for research & development. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), who had blocked Gardner's confirmation in 1954, said Feb. 4 that he did "not expect to oppose" it again [see Vol. XIV, p. 315F1]. Other Presidential appointments:

Feb. 4. Newell Brown, 37, editor-publisher of the weekly Journal Transcript of Franklin, N.H., to succeed Wm. R. McComb as the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Div. administrator, effective Mar. 1. (Brown had been secy. to Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams when Adams was N.H. Governor.) . . . Ex-Rep. Ross Rizley (R., Okla.) as the CAB's 5th member. [See Vol. XIV, p. 410C2] . . . Philip W. Bonsal, 51, to succeed Rudolf E. Schoenfeld as Amb. to Colombia. [See Vol. XIII, p. 363A-B3]

Feb. 8. Ex-Min.-in-London Julius C. Holmes, 55, to succeed Loy Henderson as Amb. to Iran. [See Vol. XIV, p. 395E2] . . . Lt. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, 56, as U.S. Army commander in Europe. [See Vol. XIV, p. 424B1]

The President told reporters Feb. 2 that Senate delay in confirming Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court was "unfortunate," but Mr. Eisenhower disclaimed any desire to "publicly criticize Congress." It was reported that a major reason for the delay was a Southern desire to postpone Supreme Court action on carrying out the school desegregation decision. The court was holding up action in order to have no vacancy (and no possibility of a 4-4 split) on the issue. (The Georgia House of Representatives Feb. 8 denounced Harlan's appointment as a "direct slur to the people of the South" because Harlan was "born, reared & has lived in an atmosphere seeking reformation of the Constitution . . . by judicial fiat.") [See p. 28C1]

Confirmed by the Senate: **Feb. 4**—John Sherman Cooper as Amb. to India [see p. 35F3]; Donald R. Heath as Amb. to Lebanon [see p. 28F1]; Philip D. Reed & Irwin D. Canham as members of U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information. [See p. 35F3]. . . . **Feb. 8**—Chas. C. Finucane at Army Undersecy. [see p. 28F1]; Albert Pratt as Asst. Navy Secy. [see p. 28D1]; Gen. Walter Bedell Smith to Natl. Security Training Comm. [see p. 28F1]; Harlan B. Munger & Geo. P. Daley as Farm Credit Board members; Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), promotion from Army reserve colonel to brigadier general. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433G3]

Dr. Neil H. Jacoby resigned as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers Feb. 8 to resume his post as dean of the School of Business Admin. at UCLA. [See Vol. XIII, p. 279F2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 8 urged support of Radio Free Europe & the Crusade for Freedom as part of an effort to "intensify the will for freedom in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain." He spoke via closed-circuit TV to Amer. Heritage Foundation dinners in 35 cities. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 256F1, 331D2] . . . The President urged in letters to the 48 governors Feb. 6 that all states enact laws to give servicemen overseas "effective" opportunities to vote. [See Vol. XII, p. 209D] . . . Sens. Frank Carlson (Kan.), Jas. H. Duff (Pa.) & Francis Case (S. D.), representing the Senate GOP Policy Com., presented to the President Feb. 8 widespread GOP complaints that Republicans were not getting enough federal jobs. [See Vol. XIV, p. 432E1]

Mrs. Eisenhower's personal secretary, Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree, disclosed Jan. 20 that the President & his wife deliberately excluded Sen. & Mrs. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) from 2 state dinners that week at which other senior Congress members were invited. [See Vol. XIV, p. 407C1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 26 attended the first of a series of "doe breakfasts" (as opposed to his "stag dinners") with prominent Republican women at Washington's Sulgrave Club. . . . Ex-Pres. Truman said in an interview in Kansas City Jan. 20 that the Eisenhower Admin. was on "the right track," was tending toward New Deal-Fair Deal policies on both domestic & foreign issues. [See Vol. XIV, p. 418A1] . . . West German Amb. Heinz L. Krekeler presented to Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 25 a life-size bronze statue of "Laboring Youth" as a gift from the German people in gratitude for post-war U.S. aid. . . . The President Jan. 11 gave Charles Stewart Mott, Flint, Mich. philanthropist & Gen. Motors director, a scroll honoring Mott as the "Big Brother of the Year 1954" for his work with the Flint Youth Bureau.

CONGRESS

Legislative Action

The Senate passed by voice vote and sent to the White House Feb. 9 a bill (HR587) allowing persons in the armed services as of Jan. 31 to continue accumulating entitlement to GI educational benefits. About 1,400,000 armed forces members were involved. [See p. 36F3]

A bill (HR3005) extending the draft law for 4 years (until June 30, 1959) was passed by 394-4 House vote and sent to the Senate Feb. 8. Only GOP Reps. Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Usher L. Burdick (N.D.), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) & Wint Smith (Kan.) voted "nay." The bill provided that: (a) Any man who already had served at least 6 months could not be drafted again except on declaration of war or national emergency; (b) any man who joined the Natl. Guard before the age of 18½ and served until 26 could not be drafted; (c) any man rejected as physically unfit would be exempt from the draft after 26; (d) all benefits & allowances to aid dependents of draftees would be continued; (e) local draft boards would no longer consider whether a farm worker's crop was "surplus" in deciding whether to defer him. Before passage, the House rejected, 153-62, an attempt to cut the extension to 2 years. [See p. 29B1]

The House Judiciary Com. voted in closed session Feb. 8 to approve HR5—a $10,000-a-yr. pay raise for Congress members & $7,500-$10,000 raises for federal judges. [See p.

Committee Developments

The Senate Commerce Com. received Feb. 2 from its special counsel, Harry M. Plotkin, a report criticizing the radio & TV industry, urging Justice Dept. investigation of possible anti-trust law violation in television and proposing strict curbs on network practices. The report recommended that networks be required to: (a) make affiliation available to any station serving a substantially different area from a regular affiliate's and (b) make available to non-affiliates programs which affiliates in the area did not broadcast. The report also pro-

posed a limit on time given to networks by very high frequency (VHF) stations in cities with less than 4 VHF stations.

(Plotkin's proposals were denounced by CBS Pres. Frank Stanton as "unrealistic & extreme," betraying "complete lack of understanding" of network operation. One of the proposals' objects was to end alleged monopoly by VHF and to give ultra high frequency TV a chance to break in. 132 communities had only VHF stations, 70 only UHF, 35 both VHF & UHF.) [See p. 7C2; Vol. XIV, 123D2]

Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield told the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. Feb. 7 that he would recommend a Presidential veto if Congress made any "substantial" increase in the Admin.'s 5% postal pay increase proposal. A measure introduced by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), the committee chairman, called for a 10% pay raise. [See p. 29F1]

Chief Justice Earl Warren, in a letter made public Feb. 4 by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Judiciary Com., expressed willingness to report periodically to Congress as proposed in a pending Senate resolution.

The House Feb. 2 voted $225,000 to its Un-American Activities Com., $150,000 to its Armed Services Investigating Subcom. & $135,000 to its Small Business Com. for inquiries in 1955 [see p. 36A2]. The Un-American Activities Com. Jan. 20 accepted resignations of its $11,800-a-yr. co-counsel, GOP-appointed Robt. L. Kunzig, & of its $8,500-a-yr. "official reporter," Mrs. Harold H. Velde, wife of its outgoing chairman. Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), noting Jan. 20 that some committee investigators got $3,000 a year more than FBI agents, promised that committee salaries would be adjusted to FBI & Civil Svc. levels.

LABOR

AFL & CIO Agree to Merge

An agreement to merge the 10 million-member AFL with the 5 million-member CIO was signed in Miami Beach Feb. 9 by 2 10-man committees representing the 2 federations.

AFL Pres. George Meany & CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther expressed hope that the AFL & CIO governing bodies & conventions would complete ratifications of the agreement & a prospective constitution before the end of 1955. They said the merger would make labor more effective in seeking full employment & greater security & in helping to "build a better nation & a stronger free world."

It was decided that AFL Pres. Meany & AFL Secy.-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler would get the 2 top jobs in the still-unnamed new federation. The CIO was to become a department—the Council of Industrial Orgs.—within the federation. Its status would be comparable to that of the AFL's departments, which would be continued. The federation was to have a department of organization initially headed by a CIO man.

Wide World

REUTHER MEANY

The "supreme governing body" of the federation was to be the convention, which would meet every 2 years. Convention delegates would "vote the per capita membership of the unions they represent."

The federation would have 27 vice presidents (17 from the AFL, 10 from the CIO) who, with the president & secretary-treasurer, would form an Exec. Council. The council would meet at least 3 times a year, carry out the convention's orders and run the federation between conventions. An Exec. Com. composed of the president, secy.-treasurer & 6 vice presidents (3 from the AFL, 3 from the CIO) would meet bi-monthly and confer on policy. A General Board composed of the Exec. Council & of the presidents of the national & international unions was to meet at least once a year to make policy decisions.

The agreement promised that "the integrity of each affiliated union . . . shall be maintained & preserved." "Raiding" was to be outlawed. The AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, scheduled to expire at the end of 1955, was to be extended for 2 years. AFL & CIO internal disputes arrangements were to remain in force. Where "conflicting & duplicating organizations & jurisdictions" arose, affiliates were to be urged to end the friction by voluntary "agreement, merger or other means." The constitution would recognize "that both craft & industrial unions are appropriate, equal & necessary" in trade unionism.

It was agreed that the new federation would bar communism, corruption and religious & racial bias. [See Vol. XIV, p. 348F3]

AFL Council Meets

The AFL Exec. Council, meeting in Miami Beach, accused Labor Secy. Jas. Mitchell Feb. 1 of "new & novel gimmicks" for Govt. agencies & non-union contractors to evade legal wage rates on Govt. construction. (Mitchell retorted that he enforced the law effectively and in one year had blacklisted 20 violators—"more than twice the total . . . blacklisted during the past 20 years.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 418B2]

The council Feb. 6 gave priority in its legislative program to ending state "right-to-work" laws [see Vol. XIV, p. 415E-F3]. It urged Taft-Hartley law revision, federal aid to education, a $1.25-an-hr. minimum wage, increased federal housing & public works programs and lower taxes for low-income groups.

The council Feb. 5 backed Pres. Eisenhower's strong policy toward Communist aggression in Asia and against admitting Red China to the UN. The council Feb. 7 called on West German & other European trade unions to end opposition to rearming West Germany.

(The AFL Ry. Employes Dept. announced at the meetings Feb. 3 that its main aim in 1955 would be to win a guaranteed annual wage for the 350,000 members of its 6 unions. AFL Pres. Meany supported the decision but warned other unions that some industries were less able to estimate future operations & employment.) [See p. 38D3]

In Brief

James P. Ryan, 71, ex-pres. of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was sentenced in New York Feb. 1 to 6 months in jail and fined $2,500 for illegally accepting $2,500 in gratuities. [See p. 30B2] . . . **Guy M. Harmon,** business agt. of Peoria Local 649, AFL Intl. Operating Engineers, was sentenced by Fed. Judge Chas. G. Briggle in Springfield, Ill. Jan. 11 to 4 years in jail and fined $10,000 for labor racketeering. He also got a 4-yr. concurrent term for income tax evasion. . . . **AFL Teamsters** Pres. Dave Beck announced in Miami Beach Jan. 25 that he would ask the union's 1957 convention for authority to invest 20% of its money in common stocks. He called on Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 28 to appoint an impartial commission to investigate alleged union welfare fund abuses because, he said, Congressional & state investigations had been run by "politicians playing football with welfare programs for their own personal interests." [See Vol. XIV, p. 439F1, G2, D3] . . . **House Govt. Operations** subcommittee reported Jan. 9 that "under [Ohio AFL] Teamsters boss William Presser there [were] intimidation, extortion, income tax violations, conspiracy to violate the law & other illegal practices that have continued for some years." The subcommittee, reporting on the AFL Painters in the Washington, D. C. area & the AFL Bridge & Iron Workers in Youngstown, O., charged apparent violations of the Taft-Hartley, anti-racketeering & tax laws, "extortion, bribery," "beatings, bombings & other acts of violence" and perjury & contempt of Congress at subcommittee hearings. [See Vol. XIV, p. 224E1] . . . **AFL United Hatters** won a 37-yr. fight to bring unionism back to Danbury, Conn. when Frank H. Lee Co. employes chose AFL representation in an NLRB election Jan. 12.

1954 STRIKE STATISTICS

	1954	1953
Strikes started	3,450	5,091
Workers involved	1,500,000	2,400,000
Percent of total employed	3.6	5.6
Man-days idle (all strikes)	22,000,000	28,300,000
Percent of working time	.2	.3
Per worker involved	14.7	11.8

OTHER U.S. NEWS

SEC Backs Dixon-Yates Plan

The initial phase of the Dixon-Yates financing plan was approved by a 4-1 SEC decision Feb. 9. Only Paul R. Rowen (D.) dissented. The ruling spe-

cifically authorized the Mississippi Valley Generating Co. to sell $5½ million worth of common stock. The company had been set up by Middle South Utilities, Inc. (headed by Edgar H. Dixon) & by the Southern Co. (headed by Eugene A. Yates) to build & operate a steam plant under an Atomic Energy Comm. contract. The plant was to furnish TVA with 600,000 kw. of power to replace an equal amount TVA was providing for the AEC.

AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss disclosed in a letter to Sen. Albert M. Gore (D., Tenn.) Feb. 8 that the AEC had "resolved, by a majority vote" Feb. 5, not to cancel the Dixon-Yates contract, as demanded by the Democratic majority of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. [see p. 36A1]. Only Thomas E. Murray had voted to cancel. Strauss & Dr. Willard Frank Libby opposed cancelling.

A split report on the committee's Nov. 1954 hearings [see Vol. XIV, p. 373D3] was issued Feb. 3. The Democratic section said the AEC had been "distracted from its primary task of assuring our country world leadership in atomic energy." The Republican part said "the real issue" was whether a Govt. agency, TVA, should expand its service without limit—a policy of "unrestrained, unadulterated socialism."

Senate Democrats Feb. 4 created a special Senate Appropriations subcommittee under Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) for atomic & TVA funds. Hill said he would try to keep a "single penny" from being spent on the Dixon-Yates project.

Nixons Start Caribbean Tour

Vice Pres. & Mrs. Nixon flew from Washington to Havana Feb. 6 to start a 4-week good-will tour of 10 Caribbean republics, Puerto Rico & the Virgin Islands. They were accompanied by Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-American Affairs) & Mrs. Henry F. Holland and Robert Newbegin, chief of the State Dept.'s Middle American Affairs Dept. [See Vol. XIV, p. 431A2]

(Republican leaders denied Democratic charges that the White House wanted Nixon out of the U.S. for a while to avoid embarrassment over complaints that Nixon had "smeared" the Democratic Party during the election campaign. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Jan. 12: he never had heard of Nixon making any sweeping condemnation of any party; Nixon had assured him that he never had tried, by any implication, to condemn the entire Democratic Party but had (a) talked about certain individual cases & the way they had been handled and (b) questioned judgment but never loyalty; the President believed in Nixon's loyalty & patriotism, admired him, was loath to believe him guilty of indiscretions. The President admitted that words spoken in the heat of a campaign, particularly if taken out of context, could be subject to legitimate criticism.

(GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said Jan. 10 that the Democrats "falsely" accused Nixon "without offering an iota of proof." Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler invited Hall Jan. 12 to a "chamber of smears" which documented, by quotations & recordings, the charge that during the campaign Nixon & other Republican leaders unfairly accused the Democrats of softness toward communism. Hall refused to reply directly but issued a statement denouncing Butler's "highly organized & untruthful campaign of abuse & villification.") [See pp. 4C1, 16E3]

●

Armed Forces. Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Com. ended his opposition to Pres. Eisenhower's military manpower cuts and assured the House Rules Com. Feb. 7 that they had his "whole-hearted support." He said that "the sole reason for my acquiescence in these reductions is based on a new policy of stability"—as explained in Admin. testimony that the 2,850,000-man force would be maintained indefinitely. . . . Pres. Eisenhower, defending the cuts at his Feb. 2 press conference, said he had planned an adequate defense structure, particularly from the long-term view. Discussing opposition to the cuts by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, the President said Ridgway's defense responsibility was "in a sense parochial; he does not have that overall responsibility that is borne [only] by the Commander in Chief." [See p. 37F1]

Politics. A Democratic Natl. subcommittee Feb. 3 chose Chicago for the 1956 Presidential nominating convention. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler & GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard Wood Hall had announced plans Jan. 8 to shorten the Presidential campaign by holding party conventions later than the usual July date —the Democrats to open theirs Aug. 27, the Republicans early in September. A change in this plan was made public Jan. 27 after it was found that some states had statutory requirements for earlier certification of Presidential candidates. Butler then recommended an Aug. 13 opening date for the Democrats, and the Republicans expected to meet shortly after the Democratic parley ended. [See Vol. XII, p. 215L] . . . Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia contractor who originated the $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner, was elected treasurer of the Democratic Natl. Com. at a meeting in Washington Jan. 19. He succeeded ex-Amb.-to-Canada Stanley Woodward. [See p. 5D-E3] . . . Republican national committees spent a total of $3,216,184 and Democratic national committees $1,654,133 in the 1954 Congressional campaign, according to reports filed with the Clerk of the House Jan. 7. The Republican breakdown: Natl. Com. $1,803,774; Congressional Campaign Com. $706,072; Senate Campaign Com. $373,910; Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Com. $832,428. Democrats: Natl. Com. $1,343,748; Senate Com. $251,469; Congressional Com. $58,916. But Democrats were virtually without exception the beneficiaries of campaign expenditures of $485,081 by the AFL Labor's League for Political Education and of $683,417 (through October only) by the CIO Political Action Com. [See Vol. XIV, p. 46D3] . . . The Illinois Supreme Court, overruling a decision by Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher, held Feb. 7 that Republicans could not vote in the Feb. 22 Democratic primaries and then in the 1956 Republican primaries. Democratic Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago, opposed by the Democratic organization, had sought Republican support in the primary in an effort to win renomination. [See Vol. XII, p. 171A]

FOREIGN

Mendes-France Govt. Falls

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France's Govt., in power since June 18, 1954, fell Feb. 5 after the Natl. Assembly refused by 319-273 to give him a vote of confidence on his North African policy. Fall of the 20th postwar Govt. came at the end of a 2-day debate during which ex-Premier René Mayer, a member of Mendès' Radical Socialist party, deserted him & took a leading role in the opposition. The entire Communist bloc of 84 Deputies joined most Popular Republicans, Independents, Radicals & Gaullists, all displeased over formation of the Western European Union & loss of Indo-China, to vote against Mendès—ostensibly because of concessions he had granted Tunisian Nationalist leaders in negotiations on Tunisian home rule.

Pres. René Coty asked Antoine Pinay, an Independent who was Premier in 1952, to form a new Cabt. Feb. 7. Pinay urged Tunisian Prem. Tahar ben Ammar Feb. 7 to remain in Paris spending a conference with colonial officials. [See p. 38E-F1]

(Moscow's *Pravda* Feb. 7 greeted the fall of Mendès as a victory for Soviet diplomacy & defeat for U.S. policy.) [See p. 26B3]

●

Pakistan's decision to end its dominion status & become an independent republic within the (British) Commonwealth of Nations was announced Feb. 4 at a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London. The plan, approved by other Commonwealth nations, called for Pakistan to take a status similar to the Indian republic & recognize the British monarch only as head of the Commonwealth [see Vol. XII, p. 49C]. Pakistan also announced Feb. 8 the confiscation of 1,100,000 acres of land from 124 wealthy families. The Govt. said one million peasant-tenant farmers, living on the land in a condition described as worse than "that of animals," would be sold 24-acre family plots at $24 an acre payable in 15 years. [See p. 12F2]

South Africa Govt. Feb. 8 banned all public gatherings in Johannesburg & Roodepoort for 20 days to prevent outbreaks of violence in connection with first forced resettlement of 150 Negro families in Govt.-sponsored housing outside city limits. Patrick Duncan (son of the first S.A. Gov. Gen.), novelist Alan Paton & Anglican Missionary Tevor Huddleston denounced the resettlement project Feb. 7 as "legalized theft." Native Affairs Secy. W. W. M. Eiselen revealed Jan. 14 that 178,000 Negroes would be moved out of Western Cape Province because they gave too much competition on the labor market. Racial Affairs Bureau Chrmn. G. B. A. Gerdener called Jan. 12 for increased white immigration to offset growth of Negro population [see Vol. XIV, p. 418F2]. Prime Min. J. S. Strijdom said Feb. 4 that Western nations would never gain India, Ceylon & Pakistan

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 5

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,714	*$21,714	*$21,956
Currency circulation	*$29,758	*$29,752	*$29,930
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,063	*$22,163	*$22,502
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,975,685,791	$10,765,490,941	$12,465,654,966
England note circulation	*£1,659.758	*£1,664.947	*£1,538.552
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,271,008	16,811,180	8,936,194
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	182.77	181.61	151.46
Bond sales (par value)	$19,574,600	$19,252,000	$20,875,900
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.38	100.60	99.98
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	182,896	183,254	127,996
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,677,450	6,694,700	6,257,200
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,500,000	8,680,000	8,410,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[bs]10,003	*9,981	*8,855
Carloadings (cars)	[b]641,979	635,653	628,193
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.74⅜	$2.74⅞	$2.70¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.82¾	$1.83½	$1.82⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.351	$.352	$.349
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$35.50	$35.50	$27.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.85	$6.88	$7.01
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.2	110.1	110.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]86	95	85
Failures (Jan. 27)‡	255	265	233

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 26 [b]Jan. 29 [c]Jan. 22 [d]Feb. 1 [s]Record; about 42% of world supply

OTHER ECONOMIC NEWS

U.S. unemployment rose from 2,838,000 in Dec. 1954 to 3,347,000 in January, but the rise was less than seasonal, the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Feb. 7. A new unemployment index (seasonally-adjusted, using 1947-49 as a base) rose from 105 in Jan. 1954 to a summer peak of 152, declined to 119 in December, 114 in Jan. 1955. Employment dropped from 60,688,000 in Dec. 1954 to 60,150,000 in January. [See p. 14G3] . . . **U.S. personal incomes** rose from a record total of $286.1 billion in 1953 to $285½ billion in 1954 (annual rate reached $291 billion in December), the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 3. After-tax incomes same period rose from $250½ billion to $254 billion. [See p. 27G2] . . . **Americans' savings** rose from a record $216.4 billion at the end of 1953 to $231.3 billion at the end of 1954 (U.S. Savings & Loan League report Feb. 5). [See Vol. XIV, p. 376G2] . . . **U.S. advertising** outlays totaled $8,145,100,000 in 1954, according to a McCann-Erickson, Inc. survey prepared for *Printers' Ink* (reported Feb. 5). [See Vol. XIII, p. 139N] . . . **Arkansas** Supreme Court Feb. 7 ruled the state "fair trade" law unconstitutional because of a provision that a manufacturer, by making an agreement with one retailer, could bind all retailers to a specified price. [See p. 14D3] . . . **Longest-term U.S. bonds** since 1911, a $1.917 billion 40-yr. 3% issue, were accepted Feb. 1-3 by holders of maturing federal obligations. $14.151 billion of $15 billion in Govt. securities was refinanced with the bonds & 2 Govt. notes. [See Vol. XIV, p. 122B2]

as allies because of Communist domination of Indian subcontinent & India's antagonism against the white man. [See p. 1C3]

West German Govt. was given authority by the Allied High Comm. Feb. 3 to carry out the final dissolution of the I. G. Farben trust. [See Vol. XIII, p. 107P] . . . **Canadian** Gen. Electric & Canadian Westinghouse were awarded contracts worth $13,600,000 for construction of 16 generators on the St. Lawrence power project, the Ontario Hydro-electric Comm. announced Feb. 7 [see Vol. XIV, p. 278B1]. Ford Motor plant workers in Canada, on strike since Oct. 10, returned to work Feb. 2 under a new UAW (CIO-CCL) contract giving them a 4¢ hourly raise & increased social benefits. The Bureau of Statistics reported Jan. 17 that Canada's population totaled 15,410,000 in Dec. 1954 (gain of 405,000 in one yr.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 270A-B]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Reserpine, a drug extracted from an old Indian snake root medicine (Rauwolfiaserptina) has been found effective in the treatment of schizophrenia & other mental disorders, the N.Y. Academy of Sciences reported Feb. 4. It said the drug was administered with chlorpromazine, a French discovery, with results "frequently astounding." . . . One-day aid for most forms of anemia through use of the new chemical roetinic, was reported Feb. 2 by J. B. Roerig & Co. (div. of Chas. Pfizer & Co.) of Brooklyn. 9-week tests with a group of iron-deficient anemic patients showed their red blood count rose to that of patients treated 36 weeks with old iron compounds, the announcement said. . . . Citrus vitamin P, made from pulp of oranges, has been found effective in the treatment of head colds, influenza & other respiratory diseases, according to a report Feb. 6 in the *Amer. Journal of Digestive Diseases* by Drs. M. S. Biskind of Westport, Conn. & W. C. Martin of New York. . . . Tests over a 3-yr. period proved isoniazid effective against tuberculosis when used alone or in combination with streptomycin or PAS (paraaminosalisylic acid), it was announced Feb. 7 in Atlanta at the 14th annual VA, Army & Navy conference on chemotherapy treatment of tuberculosis.

●

Library of Congress received its 10,000,000th book in 1953 (report Feb. 2). . . . **Archeologists** from several U.S. universities led by Dr. Robert J. Braidwood, U. of Chicago, found Jan. 24 what was believed the world's oldest village, dating before 5,000 B. C., at M'lefaat in n.e. Iraq. . . . **3 educational TV** stations went on the air in January, it was reported in *Radio TV Daily* Jan. 17. They were: KCTS, Seattle; WEDM, Munford, Ala.; WUNC, Chapel Hill, N.C. [See Vol. p. 123D2] . . . **Stavros S. Niarchos,** owner of world's largest tanker fleet, bought the El Greco painting *Pieta* for an estimated $400,000 from Wildenstein & Co., it was announced in New York Feb. 3. . . . **Louis R. Lautier** of the *Atlanta Daily World* & Natl. Negro Press Assn. became Feb. 4 the first Negro elected to the Natl. Press Club in Washington.

●

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Festival. Comedy by Sam & Bella Spewack lampooning world of music. Produced by Walter Fried in assn. with Felix Brentano. Directed by Albert Larre. With Betty Field, Paul Henreid, Luba Malina, George Voskovec. Jan. 18 at Longacre. (1-0-7)* Closed Feb. 5 after 23 performances.

The Grand Prize. Farce by Ronald Alexander about TV giveaway shows. Staged, produced & directed by Shepard Traub. With June Lockhart, John Newland, Tom Poston, Betsy Palmer. Jan. 26 at Plymouth. (1-0-6)*

* First figure—favorable reviews by major NY dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable.

Plain & Fancy. Musical set in Amish countryside in Pennsylvania. Book by Joseph Stein & Will Glickman. Lyrics by Arnold Horwitt. Music by Albert Hague. Choreography by Helen Tamiris. With Gloria Marlowe, Richard Cook, Shirl Conway, David Daniels, Stefan Schnabel, Richard Derr, Douglas Fletcher Rodgers. Jan. 27 at Mark Hellinger. (7-1-0)*

The Southwest Corner. Eva LeGallienne as Vermont spinster who advertises for companion. Based on novel by John Cecil Holm. Play by Mildred Walker. Presented by John Huntington. With Enid Markey, Parker Fennelly, Ray Boyle, Jean Gillespie, Frank Tweddell, Frieda Altman. Feb. 3 at Holiday. (2-0-6)*

The Time of Your Life. Revival of William Saroyan's comedy. Produced by N. Y. City Center Theater Co. Staged by Sanford Meisner. With Franchot Tone, John Carradine, Harold Lang, Myron McCormick, Lenka Peterson, Paul Laurence, John Randolph, Biff McGuire, Lonny Chapman, Gloria Vanderbilt, Jan. 19 at City Center for 2 weeks. (7-0-1)*

The Wisteria Trees. Revival of Joshua Logan's adaptation (to Southern U.S. setting) of Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard." Produced by N. Y. City Center Theater Co. Staged by John Stix. With Helen Hayes, Ella Raines, Walter Matthau, Lois Smith, Cliff Robertson, Will Geer. Feb. 2 at City Center for 2 weeks. (3-4-0)*

Closed

The Caine Mutiny Court Martial Jan. 15 (405 performances).

Reclining Figure Jan. 15 (117 performances).

Ruth & Paul Draper Jan. 15 (24 performances).

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Racial bias was termed a "sin contrary to the will & design of God" in a declaration issued by the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Feb. 3 in Chicago. The Council's Div. of Christian Education presented Protestantism's highest annual lay award, the Russell Colgate citation, in Cincinnati Feb. 8 to Mrs. Doris Clore Demaree, farm wife of Franklin, Ind. & Disciple of Christ state chairman of children's work, for her outstanding contribution to Christian education. In a 4-yr. study of church effectiveness, the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ's Central Research & Survey Dept. reported Feb. 6 that Amer. Protestantism stressed traditional religious practices at the expense of modern religious techniques, such as marriage counseling & vocational guidance. [See Vol. XIV, p.

411B2] . . . **Myron C. Taylor,** ex-special U.S. Rep. to the Vatican, donated with his wife $1,000,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of N. Y. Feb. 7 to build and maintain a diocesan center on their Long Island estate . . . **Lutheran World Relief** reported Feb. 3: it shipped 22,047,620 lb. of supplies valued at $8,200,787 to refugees in 13 countries in 1954 . . . **Delaware** Supreme Court ruled Feb. 8 that the Milford Bd. of Education had no legal right to admit 10 Negro pupils to the Milford School without prior approval by the State Bd. of Education. [See Vol. XIV, p. 386A1]

OBITUARIES

Ernest A. Blood, 82, ex-West Point basketball coach, coach of Passaic, N. J. High School basketball teams that won 159 straight games; Feb. 5 in Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Fred Brown, 75, last Dem. Gov. of N.H. (1923-24), ex-U.S. Senator (1933-39); Feb. 3, Somersworth, N.H.

Harry A. Chappell, 51, pres. Canadian Bro'hood of RR Employees; Feb. 4 in Ottawa.

Charles Clarkson, 95, one of the U.S. Army's last Apache Indian scouts; Feb. 3 in Whiteriver, Ariz.

Edward B. Close, 73, lawyer, ex-managing gov. of Amer. Hospital in Paris; Feb. 4 in Greenwich, Conn.

Thomas Elliot Donnelley, 87, Chicago publishing leader, honorary chairman R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.; Feb. 6 in Lake Forest, Ill.

Harry L. Hawkins, 59, vice-pres. & business manager of *Phila. Bulletin;* Feb. 1 in Cynwyd, Pa.

Elizabeth Sanxy Holding, 65, mystery novelist; Feb. 7 in New York.

Rush Dew Holt, 49, elected U.S. Senator (D., W. Va.) in 1935 at age 29 (youngest on record; he had to wait 5½ months before being seated at age 30, served until 1940); Feb. 8 in Bethesda, Md. of cancer.

Theodore Jessie Hoover, 84, elder bro. of ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, Dean Emeritus of Stanford U. School of Engrg.; Feb. 5 in Santa Cruz, Calif.

Sir Hugh Keeling, 89, chief engr. in building of New Delhi; Feb. 3, London.

Dr. Adolph Magnus-Levy, 90, medical scientist, pioneer researcher on basal metabolism; Feb. 6 in N.Y.

Rinaldo B. Page, 64, owner & publisher of Wilmington, N.C. *Star-News* newspapers; Feb. 2 in Durham, N. C.

Charles J. Pannill, 75, ex-pres. Radiomarine Corp. of Amer., R.C.A. Institutes, Inc.; Feb. 8 in New York.

Albert K. (Rosey) Rowswell, 71, Pittsburg Pirates sportscaster; Feb. 6 in Fox Chapel, Pa.

Marchioness of Salisbury (ex-Lady Cicely Alice Gore), 87, descendant of Lords Palmerston, Melbourne; Feb. 5 in London.

Theodore Swann, 68, Alabama industrialist; Feb. 5 in Birmingham.

William Brantley Van Ingen, 96, artist who painted murals for Library of Congress; Feb. 6 in Utica, N.Y.

Charlotte Anita Whitney, 87, *Mayflower* descendant and ex-treas, N.Y. Communist Party; Feb. 4, San Fransisco.

SPORTS

Winners

Baseball: Puerto Rican League playoff championship—won Feb. 7 by Santurce, 4 games to one over Caguas. (Among U.S. major league players on Santurce: Willie Mays, pitcher Ruben Gomez of N.Y. Giants.) . . . **Bobsledding:** Natl. AAU 2-man title at Lake Placid, N.Y. Feb. 5—Bud Wsahbond & Pat Martin. [See p. 32G1] . . . **Contract bridge:** life masters individual tourney in New York—won Feb. 7 by Norman Kay, 27, of Merchantville, N.J. [See p. 24G2] . . . **Dog show:** best of show in Crufts show, London Feb. 5—Tzigane Aggri of Nashend, poodle owned by Mrs. A. A. Proctor. . . . **Golf:** $15,000 Phoenix (Ariz.) open—won Feb. 6 by Gene Littler, 24, of Palm Springs, Calif., for $2,400; women's amateur intl. 4-ball tourney in Hollywood, Fla.—won Feb. 6 by Wiffi Smith, 18, of Los Angeles & Joyce Ziske, 20, of Waterford, Wis. [See p. 32G2-A3]

Horse racing: $69,200 McLennan Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 5—won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Eric Guerin up, for $50,600; $56,500 Santa Margarita Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Feb. 5—won by Alberta Ranch's Blue Butterfly, Johnny Longden up, for $33,400. . . . **Ice skating:** Sigge Ericcson of Sweden won the European speed skating championship in Falun, Sweden Feb. 6. [See p. 40E2, 16F1] . . . **Skiing:** Rudy Maki of Ishpeming, Mich. won the U.S. jumping championship at Leavenworth, Wash. Feb. 6; Dartmouth won the Dartmouth Winter Carnival at Hanover, N.H., Feb. 5. [See Vol. XIV, p. 428A1] . . . **Track:** Wanamaker Mile of Millrose Games in New York Feb. 5—Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark won in new world indoor record time of 4 min. 3.6 sec. Wes Santee was placed 2d after disqualification of Fred Dwyer, who had collided & wrestled with him on the last turn. [See p. 40F2] . . . **Yachting:** Miami to Nassau (Bahamas) race ending Feb. 3—won by *Hoot Mon,* yawl owned by Lockwood Pirie, Worth Brown & Chas. Ulmer. [See Vol. XIV, p. 48E3]

•

In Brief

Allie Reynolds, 36, star N.Y. Yankee pitcher, announced his retirement from baseball Feb. 2 due to a back ailment. . . . **Baseball player contracts** signed for 1955: (Feb. 5) N.Y. Giant pitcher Johnny Antonelli, 24, for about $25,000; (Feb. 8) St. Louis pitcher Vic Raschi for about $35,000. [See p. 32C2] . . . **Football coaches:** Lou Saban, Northwestern U. backfield coach, succeeded Bob Voigts as head coach Feb. 8; LSU released football coach Gaynell (Gus) Tinsley & athletic director R. P. (Red) Heard Feb. 5; Dan Devine, Mich. St. backfield coach, succeeded Clyde Smith as head coach at Ariz. St. Coll. (Tempe) Feb. 5. . . . **Pres. Eisenhower** was cited Feb. 6 by the Golf Writers Assn. of Amer. as the person making the outstanding contribution to golf in 1954. [See p. 431C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents in the U.S. in 1954 killed 91,000 & injured 9,200,000, the Natl. Safety Council reported Feb. 2. The death toll was 4% less than that of 1953. Estimated financial loss: $9,700,000,000. Traffic mishaps killed 36,300, home accidents 28,000. [See p. 8E2; Vol. XIV, p. 48E1] . . . **55 coal miners** were killed in a mine explosion Feb. 6 in Bihar State, 100 mi. n.w. of Calcutta, India. . . . **Budaichi Ramazanov,** resident of a village in the Caucasus, was listed in a Moscow broadcast Feb. 7 as 135 years old, his wife as past 100. . . . **Ann Yarrow,** 23, NYU graduate student, was found murdered in a Greenwich Village apartment in New York Feb. 6. . . . **Frank Joseph Meloche,** 34, industrial engineer, was charged in Los Angeles Feb. 6 with the murder Jan. 7 of Xandra Roos, 24. Sheriff's detectives said Meloche confessed that he had killed Miss Roos in an argument over $5,000 she had lent his family.

Married: Ballerina Margot Fonteyn (Peggy Hookham), 35, of Sadler's Wells Co. & Roberto Arias, 36, lawyer son of Panamanian ex-Pres. Harmodio Arias; Feb. 5 in Paris (her first, his 2d). . . . Actor Dan Dailey, 37, & Gwen O'Connor, 28, ex-wife of actor Donald O'Connor; Feb. 5 in Las Vegas (2d for both).

NEW EXECUTIVES

Amer. Coll. for Girls and **Robert Coll.** (both in Istanbul, Turkey)—Dr. Duncan S. Ballantine, 43, was named pres. Feb. 7.

Amer. Philological Assn.—Prof. Harry Caplan of Cornell was named pres. Jan. 15.

Amer. Schools of Oriental Research—Prof. A. Henry Detweiler, Cornell, named pres. Jan. 12.

Assn. of Amer. Soap & Glycerine Producers—E. W. Wilson (Armour & Co.) was elected president at convention in New York Jan. 28.

Assn. of Ship Brokers & Agents—C. V. Thavenot was elected pres. in New York Jan. 17.

Carnegie Corp. of Amer.—John W. Gardner was elected pres. in New York Jan. 20.

Coca Cola Co.—Wm. E. Robinson, 54, ex-chrmn. Robinson-Hannagan Associates (pub. reltns.), succeeded B. H. Nicholson as pres., Nicholson succeeded R. W. Woodruff (retired Jan. 1) as chrmn. in Atlanta Feb. 6.

Dixie Cup Co.—Cecil F. Dawson succeeded Hugh Moore as chrmn., C. L. Van Schaick succeeded Dawson as pres. Feb. 2.

Explorers' Club—Dr. Serge A. Korff, NYU physicist, was named pres. Feb. 4.

Federal Union, Inc.—Lester B. Vernon of Pittsburgh was named chrmn. Feb. 6.

Gen. Aniline & Film Corp.—John H. Hilldring was elected Jan. 26 to succeed Jack Frye as pres. Apr. 1.

Chas. E. Hires Co. (Phila.)—Peter W. (Wolf von Z.) Hires, 32, became pres. Jan. 18.

Intl. Com. of Red Cross—Paul Ruegger resigned Feb. 8 (effective Sept. 1) as chrmn.; Leopold Boisser, Geneva U. prof. & ex-secy. gen. of Interparliamentary Union, was named to succeed him.

Marine Office of Amer.—Geo. Inselman was named pres. in New York Jan. 22.

Park & Tilford Distillers Corp.—Arthur D. Schulte was named chrmn., Stanley L. Brown succeeded him as pres. Feb. 8.

Phila. Museum of Art—Fiske Kimball, 67, director since 1925, resigned Jan. 25; Henri Marceau was named acting director.

Rutgers U. Press—Wm. Sloane was named director Jan. 13 (effective Apr. 1).

Swift & Co. (Chicago)—Porter M. Jarvis, 52, succeeded John Holmes as pres., Holmes succeeded Harold Swift as chrmn. Jan. 27.

United Israel Appeal—Dewey D. Stone of Brockton, Mass. succeeded Rudolf G. Sonneborn of New York as natl. chairman Jan. 23.